

TABULATED UAP-UAVP RESULTS

	1st	2nd	3rd
Eddleman-Ehrman	634	665	907
Dresser-Bovarnick	623	676	848
George-Solish	494	507	
Others	133		
Blank	15		

CLASS ELECTION RESULTS

Class of '70: Permanent Officers

President	Steve Carhart
Vice-President	Bob Dennis
Secretary-Treasurer	Laura Malin
Executive Committee	Greg Arenson, Joseph Baron Greg Gowdy, Robert Vegler Pamela Whitman

Class of '71

President	Howard J. Siegal
Executive Committee	Joseph Angland, Diane Feldman Gary Felser

Class of '72

President	Peter White
Executive Committee	Thomas Bergen, Dave deBronkart Randall Frazier, Kenneth Kempson Paul Levy, William Reenstra

Class of '73

President	Curtis Reeves
Executive Committee	Michael Chang, Richard Goettke Steve Strauss

Eddleman is UAP

By Ted Lichtenstein

Wells Eddleman and Steve Ehrmann were elected UAP and UAVP in a close race last Wednesday, receiving 907 votes on the third ballot to Dresser-Bovarnick's 848. George Solish went out on the third ballot.

The total vote of 1899, 49% of the student body, was the largest in four years. There were turnouts of 2181 in 1966 and 2069 in 1965, while last year's was only 1617.

John Kryzwicki '72, who co-managed the election with Dave McIlwain '70, felt the relatively large turnout was influenced by the institution this year of multiple polling places and the lifting of the requirement that the voter present an MIT activities card. Instead of punching activities cards, poll workers simply marked and x on the back of voters' MIT identification card.

The tabulated results of the referendum ballot will be made public within the next few days. The results will be used as input

material in the decision making process of the Working Group on Judicial Processes of the Task Group on Governance of the MIT Commission. The working group is chaired by Prof. Campbell Searle.

Eddleman and Ehrmann felt that the election turnout should have been better, but noted that it was relatively good. Since all the candidates stood for similar issues they felt the good turnout is an indication that students want change, and, according to Ehrmann, that students will be willing to work for it.

E and E's Plans

The officers-elect began talking with General Assembly representatives and the other candidates shortly after learning of their election to begin the process of organizing the GA for its desired role of increased effectiveness.

The new UAP team is immediately faced with the task of judicial reform in conjunction with the Judicial Working Group. They stressed the need for feedback from the MIT community on this issue. Student opinion on the MIRV issue is a pressing concern. GA representatives will be charged with the job of talking to their constituents about this. Another task marked for prompt action is getting people involved in their departments.

E and E plan to set up two new organizations of the GA, a communications board and an "operations group". The communications board will be charged with maintaining contact between the GA and the institute's various committees and student groups.

The operations group will be the central organization for tackling the multitude of programs for change which students feel should be worked on. Its membership will be open to all; it is intended as the channel through which students can get involved in the institute's affairs. Students who wish to work on it are urged to contact Wells or Steve. Lack of experience should not discourage anyone.

The group will be self-organized into groups of 3 to 5 students who will either tackle tasks of their choice or will be given a problem which needs to be worked out. The task forces might make recommendations to President Johnson. In the past some of these student task force recommendations have been accepted in lieu of those of faculty committees.

In the course of their campaign, Eddleman and Ehrmann talked to about 1300 people. The most prominent concerns they encountered were dissatisfaction with the judicial system

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The Tech

VOLUME XC, NO. 8

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1970

FIVE CENTS

Stone scores arms policy

By Joe Kashi

About seven hundred people attended the final session of the two-day March 4th arms control activities to hear I.F. Stone, Editor of *I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly*, castigate present American military policy as the diabolical product of a malevolent elite.

Continuing, Stone said that Americans would have no faith in the up-coming Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) if they viewed disarmament attempts in historical perspective. Of the many disarmament conferences since the first in 1897, not one has produced any lasting desirable effects. For example, he said, the British and French were on the verge of a cessation of naval competitions until the aged and doddering Duke of Wellington told the British that new French steamships could secretly land 50,000 troops near London and overrun the capital. Agreements with the French collapsed, and a new arms race began as the British became mesmerized by national paranoia.

Indeed, throughout the conference, the missed chances for general disarmament was a central theme. Stone listed three occasions during the nuclear age when the U.S. missed chances for disarmament. The first was in 1955 when the Russians accepted the Western proposals for comprehensive disarmament, however, the West backed down from its previous position. The second opportunity was just before Kennedy's inauguration when Soviet officials told Science Advisor Jerome Wiesner that they were ready to negotiate if the U.S. would not continuously talk of a dangerous missile gap; but the U.S. did and built a thousand ICBMs. Again, in 1963, a third chance occurred when the Soviet Union was prepared to accept a total test ban treaty, but Kennedy became cautious in his proposal to Congress in order to placate the hawks. The U.S. began another round of underground testing and the possibility for agreement was lost.

New chance at SALT

The fourth chance is now

confronting us, said Stone, in the form of the SALT talks. But, if the U.S. puts them in historical perspective, we will not expect the illusory hope of general accord on limitation.

Stone further charged that the ABM, another central focus of the conference, was really an attempt by the Nixon administration to buy a first strike against mainland China. "It's purpose is war, not peace."

Three participants in the UCS program, Jerome Wiesner, George Rathjens, Professor of Political Science, and George Kistiakowsky of Harvard, are expected to testify against the ABM before Congress when the fight against its expansion is rejoined this year. Jerome Wiesner, Provost of MIT, said Tuesday night at Harvard's Sanders Theater, that MIRV and ABM were clearly "disasters" and that further American progress on the weapons could hurt the SALT talks. America, he said, has a way of over-reacting to almost any conceivable threat we can think of, thus fueling the arms race. Because of the long lead-times in weapon development, "You don't need an opponent, you only need a mirror."

America has traditionally been favorable to defense allocations of any type. Recently, however, the country has become increasingly skeptical of military weapons systems and the need for them. The problem, Wiesnersaid, is how to accelerate this process of skepticism.

Clark then rose and asked "Are we crazy?" Yes, said Clark, for we continue to build weapons and become afraid of our own shadows, thus weakening chances for disarmament, SALT offers he maintained, the U.S., a reasonable chance for disarmament. He further agreed with Wiesner that private efforts outside the government would ultimately prove more effective. The U.S. can promote general disarmament without drastically hurting its national security, claimed, by: reducing the land-based missiles, cutting the military budget to fifty billion dol-

lars, cutting back the armed services to two million men, pressing for agreement—perhaps total nuclear disarmament by 1973—at the SALT talks, promoting an effective international peace-keeping force, implementing suggested strengthening reforms of the UN, and ultimately forming a world federation capable of outlawing war. "It [disarmament] all depends on you. Organize".

Environmental war

Congressman Richard McCarthy (D.N.Y.), one of the original fighters against Chemical-Biological Warfare (CBW), decried national leaders for their

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Paul Snover, Greg Arenson, and Karen Wattel hand count class election ballots at the Computer Center in Building 39.

Photo by Gary Ezzell

SDS-SMC protest fizzles

By Alex Makowski and Lee Giguere

SDS-SMC members found themselves shorn of a target when they arrived at the Placement Office Wednesday.

Having only three interviews scheduled, Captain Milner, the OCS recruiter, vacated his office at 11:00 am. The vanguard of the march hit the Placement Office about 40 minutes later.

The abrupt change split the

shaky SDS-SMC coalition. SMC leaders, refusing to join the other radicals in their attempt to confront the United Fruit and General Electric recruiters, announced that their organization was pulling out. The next hour was spent in random discussions with Robert Weatherall, Placement Office director, and two or three hecklers.

RLSDS role

Fears that RLSDS participa-

tion could spell militancy proved groundless as less than ten members of that radical group showed up. RL leaders explained that the action was viewed as a one-shot, once a year, affair best left to those individuals interested. But RL member Jeff Mermelstein did insist that the demonstration had an educational value.

The demonstration opened with an 11:00 am rally in building seven. About 25 students gathered as MITSDS speaker Lilian Robinson and SMC leader Charlie Scott denounced both the war and MIT's contribution. Scott introduced Jerry Bell, and SMC member and Vietnam veteran with a long list of arguments against the US involvement in Southeast Asia.

About fifty people joined for the trek from building seven to the Placement Office. Sporadic, futile attempts were made to start unified chanting. The marchers were met at E-19 by Captain Oliveri, two campus patrolmen, and Weatherall.

Recruiter gone

One of the marchers was invited in to verify Weatherall's claim that the Army recruiter was gone. He reported back to

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Radical students protest against a United Fruit recruiter at the Placement Office Wednesday afternoon.

Photo by Tom Jahns

Clogged drain floods Burton

By Harvey Baker

"The guy that did that ought to be castrated with a dull spoon."

With these words, Herbert Woodson, Housemaster of Burton House, characterized the culprit, presumably a student, whose innocent "hack" caused a flood of the first order on the first floor of Burton House Monday night.

Several huge wads of computer tape were found at the bottom of the main drain; they had effectively stopped up the drain so that no water could pass through. As a result, the water backed up the drain, flooding the men's rooms, and ultimately the whole floor.

A plumber who was called in to repair the damage stated that the cost of fixing the back-up would be very high, and that he was convinced that the block-up was deliberate. Several people involved expressed the opinion that the hack was accomplished by flushing long lengths of the tape down the toilet repeatedly until a jam had been effected. The practical joker had obviously spent the better part of several hours to accomplish his deed.

The clean-up process began about midnight. Because of the jam, a pipe had overflowed in the vicinity of the elevator, causing it to cease functioning. Consequently residents had to use the stairs for the most of the evening to ascend to their rooms. All the rugs on the first floor had to be taken up, because they were saturated with water. This process itself took several hours, and at this writing, they still have not been re-laid.

For about a week prior to the flood, some students, many

from Burton House, had been seen walking around the Institute grounds, trailing long lengths of computer tape behind them, and stringing it around trees, buildings, etc. Many people consider it likely that these same students are responsible for the Burton flood.

At the height of the flood, the entire first floor of Burton House was ankle-deep in water, and access was blocked off.

An interesting sidelight to the

story is that while the repairs were proceeding, signs were posted on the lavatories asking students to abstain from using them for the duration of the process. One student nonetheless ignored the sign, used the toilet, and, according to reports, managed to deposit fecal waste directly on the face of a plumber working at the bottom of the toilet drain. The comment of the unfortunate plumber is unprintable.

Women's day March 8; liberation teach-in here

International Women's Day is Sunday, March 8, and the local women's liberation chapters are planning a conference for the day before in room 1-390 at MIT.

There will be a public forum on the preceding Friday night at 8:00 pm to which the public is invited. The topic of the forum will be "How Women Lost the Control Over Their Destinies and How They Can Regain It."

On Saturday, admission is restricted to women only, as panels and seminars will continue in 1-390 throughout the day commencing at 10:45 am. Participating in the day of discussion will be representatives from the Mothers for Adequate Welfare, Boston Women United, National Organization of Women, and Bread and Roses, among others.

The idea to set up an International Women's Day dates back to 1908, when the suggestion was first made at a Socialist Party convention in this country. They proposed at the time that a Sunday be set aside

each year to rally women to the cause of their equality and emancipation. The first public celebration was in 1909.

In 1914, International Women's Day was celebrated by German women demonstratin in protest of the arrest of radical Rosa Luxemburg. In 1917, women workers in Petrograd, Russia spontaneously chose their day to go on strike against the overgrown bread lines and terrible living conditions.



WOMAN ELECTED ETA KAPPA NU PRESIDENT

The MIT chapter of Eta Kappa Nu, the National Honorary Society in Electrical Engineering has elected its first woman president in recent history.

The 1970-1971 President is Susanne M. Schulz '71, a woman student from Little Ferry, New Jersey. She replaces Michael Dickens '70 of SPE, who now takes the post of First Member-at-Large.

The election was held in the Vannevar Bush room on the evening of February 26, 1970.

Other officers elected with Miss Schulz were: Vice President, Thomas M. Gearing '71; Recording Secretary, David V. James '71; Corresponding Secretary, Vincent E. Chan '71; Treasurer, Marshall A. Schorin '71; Bridge Correspondent, Michael P. Portnoff '71; First Member-at-Large, Michael W. Dickens '70; Second Member-at-Large, Simon Y. Ho '71; and Third Member-at-Large, Carolyn A. Ross '71.

Bridge is the national electrical engineering fraternity's magazine. The Bridge correspondent's job is to keep the magazine informed of the activities of the MIT local.

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Announcements.

* Auditions for the Tech Show '70 production of *The Fantasticks* will be held next Monday through Wednesday, March 9-11, at 7:30 pm on the second floor of the Student Center. Performances will be on April 30, May 1, and May 2. Call 491-0813 after 5 pm for information. Harp players interested in playing for the show please call 491-0813 likewise.

* The monthly meeting of the MIT Community Players will be on March 19 in the Faculty Club. There will be a reading of *In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer*. Cocktails are at 7:30; meeting at 8 pm in the penthouse.

There are still technical and backstage openings for the spring production, *A Delicate Balance*.

* Chelsea University in Bedford, Mass. is having David Dellinger speak Friday at 8:30 in Cousens Gym.

* Aman Eanonn McCann, young Irish radical socialist, will speak on the revolutionary movement in Ireland in the MIT Student Center, Sala de Puerto Rico, Sunday, March 8, at 8 pm. Sponsored by People's Democracy support group in Boston and SACC. For more information call Paul McNulty, x6746.

* The annual MIT-Red Cross Blood Drive will be held from March 11 through March 20. This years goal is 2214.3 pints [exactly 10% higher than last year's]. To donate, see your solicitor or obtain a form at the booth in Building 10. For information on scheduling or eligibility, call x7911 or x3788.

* Dr. Irving London, Head of the MIT-Harvard Joint Medical Studies Program, will speak on "Career Opportunities in Health and Medicine" at an ASME meeting on Thursday, March 26, 1970 at 5 pm in the Bush Room, Room 10-105. All are welcome. Coffee and doughnuts will be served.

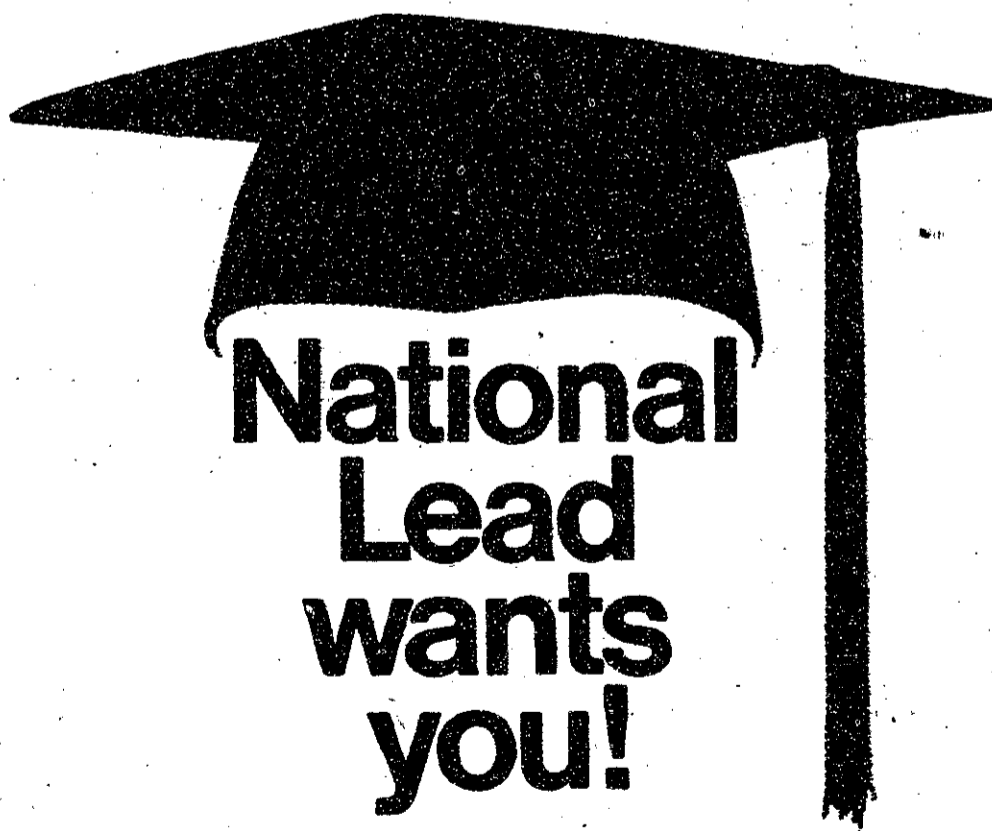
* Dr. Harriet L. Hardy, Head of the Occupational Medicine Service at MIT, will speak on "Man-Made Disease" at an ASME meeting on Tuesday, April 14, 1970 at 5 pm in Room 3-133. All are welcome. Coffee and doughnuts will be served.

* Want free computer time? Time sharing: CTSS; Multics, including a simple-to-learn BASIC system. Batch: IBM 360/65-40. For: projects of your own design, lab calculations, problem sets, MIT & Wellesley students.

Come to the SIPP, 39-541, Monday through Friday 3-5 pm, or call x7788 at those times.

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Financial aid cut impending *White, Reeves elected in only contested races*

By Dick King

A letter has been sent out with the Financial Aid Application material this year to the effect that the Institute's money is becoming tight and that cutbacks in financial aid loom in the future.

Three major changes in the financial aid process will take place.

First, loans to graduate students are being cut. This change in structure was announced in *The Tech* recently. Since loan monies have been the hardest hit by various cutbacks, MIT would like to make what there is available continue to go to undergraduates in order to maintain its policy of complete financial aid to those who need it.

Loan money is tight this year

because MIT had been digging into the principal—not just interest—of the Technology Loan Fund. Also, HEW allocations to MIT via the Defense Education act are down from \$650,000 to \$400,000.

Students receiving their financial aid package will be "strongly advised" to take an on-campus part time job. At present a student doesn't have to declare income from such a job on his statement of financial resources, but in the future anything up to about \$600 of what he earns will be subtracted from his needs as resources.

A large percentage of those on financial aid hold such jobs, typically earning from \$450 to \$1100 a term, with the lower figures more common.

An attempt is being made to equalize the amount students owe when they leave here. Merit used to be considered when the aid package was divided between scholarship and loan, leaving those with poor grades and large financial need possibly owing up to \$6000 to MIT when they graduated. This amount can be reduced by equalizing distributions of scholarships and loans. The merit system will remain in effect until the next incoming class to allow those who have been counting on a lot of money because of a really good cum to continue to do so.

A change is also being made in Institute policy in getting paid back these low-interest loans to try to alleviate the shortage in the future.

By Lee Giguere

In the two contested class elections, Curtis Reeves was elected president of the Class of '73, 255 to 143, and Pete White was elected President of the Class of '72, 246 to 204.

Elected the new president of the Class of '71 was Howard J. Siegal and Steve Carhart became the permanent president of the Class of '70.

Other class officers elected Wednesday are: Michael Chang, Richard Goettke, and Steve Strauss, Class of '73 Executive Committee; Thomas Bergan, Dave DeBronkhardt, Randall Frazier, Kenneth Kempson, Paul Levy, and William Reenstra, Class of '72 Executive Committee; Joseph Angland, Diane Feldman and Gary Felser, Class of '71 Executive Committee; and Bob Dennis, permanent Vice-president of the Class of '70; Laura Malin permanent Secretary-treasurer of the class of '70; and Greg Arenson, Joseph Baron, Greg Gowdy, Robert Vegeler, and Pamela Whitman Class of '70 Executive Committee.

The defeated candidates were Steve Allen for sophomore class

president and Dave Slesinger for junior class president.

Curtis Reeves, '73, who termed the 400 vote turnout "not too bad" said he had no definite plans yet. He plans to talk to Steve Allen and complete the unfinished business of the freshman council. Grateful to the members of the class who voted for him, he will try to get rid of some of the apathy. Reeves said the class will definitely have a Junior Prom and plans to get started on class rings as soon as possible. He also hopes to initiate community projects.

Reeves stated that while he was for student government, he would communicate with members of the class to find out what they think the role of student government should be, admitting that "perhaps student government as it stands should be changed."

"I'm going to cry"

Pete White, '72, when he learned of his victory, reportedly said, "I'm going to cry, they can't do this to me." He refused further comment saying only that he would resign as Night Editor of *The Tech* because of his new duties. His campaign had been based on the premise that his class should have a choice.

Howie Siegal, '71, emphasized that class government can do almost anything it wants to do. Commenting on the lack of candidates, he said that there is "more and more of an apathy towards everything." Siegal's main effort as president will be to "collect the reflections of class members on the changes of the last four years." Some of the changes that he noted were the death of student committees, and recent anti-war activities. Siegal felt ambivalent to the change at the Institute, seeing it as both good and bad.

Steve Carhart, '70, stated that he was "really interested in working on Commencement." He plans to try to make it meaningful in the present political context. He also wants to set up some means for alumni to designate the money they donate to the alumni fund to be used for socially needed changes.

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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS: March 12 & 13, 1970

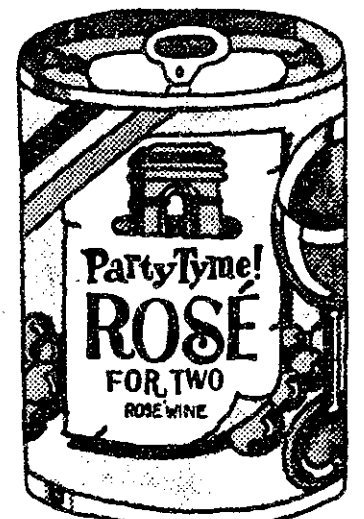
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Congratulations

The Tech would like to congratulate the newly elected Undergraduate Association President, Wells Eddleman, and his running mate Steve Ehrmann.

They take over a student government which has had little impact on the student body which it represents. For student government to become more than just shallow words will require much work and a great deal of involvement by individual students.

An encouraging note is the fact that almost 1900 students voted in the election, the largest turnout in years. Perhaps this indicates the kind of interest and support that Wells and Steve were describing in their campaign.

To the losing candidates in the race, Bob Dresser and Kevin George, we extend our congratulations also for campaigns well fought. We hope that they can see their way clear to working with the new UAP and UAVP for the betterment of the whole student body. Wells and Steve will want all the help they can get from interested members of the student body, and we urge Bob and Kevin to make their contributions.

Finally, we hope that Wells Eddleman and Steve Ehrmann, working as a team, can be successful in re-establishing respect for student government during the course of this year. Congratulations and good luck.

Heresy

Diplomatic indiscretion

Exactly what courtesies are due a foreign dignitary travelling in one's country?

This is a question most concerned Americans have had to deal with in the last few days, particularly concerning the state visit of French premier Georges Pompidou.

Pompidou has complained vocally and angrily about the treatment he received in this country from pro-Israel demonstrators, and criticized the Chicago Police for not taking stronger action against them. Just how justified are Pompidou's claims; and does he have a right to expect the kind of security he claims he should have had in this country?

To answer this question requires a brief look at the history of French and American dignitaries travelling abroad and at the kind of receptions they have received. Most poignantly, take a look at Nixon's ventures into South America. There he was treated very roughly, and while displeased with the anti-American crowds, he never criticized or blamed the government of the nation involved. Rather, the President accepted his treatment as a way of life in the countries he visited and did not try to coerce the governments of those countries in any obvious way.

Consider now the treatment that foreign dignitaries get when travelling in France. In that country, crowds are never allowed to disrupt in any manner the visit of a foreign dignitary. If demonstrators become too potentially raucous, the police do not hesitate to use riot clubs to break up a crowd, and certainly do not worry about any violation of the civil rights of the individuals they club. Thus, in France, dignitaries never receive the sort of reception that Pompidou did in Chicago.

Now, the question is, what obligation did American police have towards the French premier? Pompidou no doubt thought that he would be treated in a foreign country in just the same as any foreign VIP would be treated in his. Here, though, he made a logical error.

Undeniably, Pompidou had a right to expect sufficient security precautions such that his life and property would not be endangered. Also, he had a right to expect a certain amount of protocol from the officials of the government he was visiting. Beyond that, however, the responsibility of the receiving government ends. Pompidou must remember that while in France the demonstrators would have been treated more harshly, he was not in France. He was touring America, and by doing so, was agreeing tacitly not to violate any of the rules of that

country, and was also agreeing not to ask that the civil rights of someone else in this country be violated, for the sole purpose of his going unscathed.

Pompidou's feelings were hurt privately, and he had every right to let this fact slip to Nixon, so that Nixon might try to assuage him somewhat, or at the very least take official cognizance of Pompidou's displeasure. What Pompidou chose to do, however, was to publicly ask that the rights of law be denied to some American citizens, for a certain period of time, so that he could travel blithely through the country. This sort of request is intolerable. What may ultimately be even more intolerable, however, is the unfortunate consequences that Pompidou's spur-of-the-moment outburst might have for Franco-American, Israeli-American, and Franco-Israeli relations. Nixon, in an attempt to

placate Pompidou still further, might start to make concessions to him that could only lead to an ultimate worsening of relations between our two countries. Furthermore to "get even," Nixon might just sell the Israelis down the river, and not agree to promise them any more aircraft to balance France's new sale of 110 Mirage jets to the Arabs, thus putting Israel in a dangerous strategic position. Finally, Pompidou's outburst, coupled with his refusal to meet with America's Jewish leaders, can only lead to a worsening of the already deteriorating relations between France and Israel.

Hence we see that Pompidou's behavior while in this country cannot bode well for the future of the "Free World," which cannot long stay that way if Pompidou deliberately continues on the course he seems to have charted for himself and for his nation.

Letters to The Tech

Judicial process

(Ed. note: This was received by The Tech as an open letter to the community).

Dear Professor Smullin:

If you remember, I was speaking to you and some other members of the Task Force on the Judicial Process last Tuesday. You asked me to describe my version of a good judicial system at MIT. I said that political cases should be handled in a way so that the just nature of the cause would be taken into account. For example, students who hold a disruptive demonstration in opposition to MIRV would not be punished. You wanted to know how one could apply that principle to cases ten years hence, and so here is my answer.

A discipline committee would have to inquire into both the facts and the issues. A just cause would be one that championed the interests of the discriminated against and the poor in opposition to the rich and powerful. Of course, a fair evaluation of the issues would require an independent judiciary, who would not be afraid to rule in favor of a disruption. They would have to be free to say that the demonstrators should not be punished and that the administration is wrong. The MIT administration's current action of pressing civil and disciplinary charges against Pete Kramer, a former member of the Disciplinary Committee, would not be allowed under such a system. Another requirement of an independent judiciary is that their minds be open.

One has to realize how much this proposal differs from the present system. Now political considerations are out of order; in this scheme they would be the order of the day. Now only the administration's viewpoint is assured of representation; in the future, their ideas would be in a distinct minority. It is easy to see that this plan will never be adopted; is it as simple to justify that fact?

Peggy Hopper

Special Labs

(Ed. note: Although this was not received as a letter, we run this as an open statement to the community.)

To the MIT Faculty:

In regard to the coming faculty vote on March 11, as members of the Research, Development and Technical Employees' Union, we feel retaining the Special Labs is vital to the entire MIT community.

People are important. The first impact will be the loss of many jobs - faculty, staff, and support employees. Another impact will be the loss of important revenue to the Institute. The separation of the Special Labs will mean that Campus Labs will have to make up a loss of \$8,000,000 that goes for the support of maintaining facilities used by faculty members, students, and the entire MIT community (such as medical, library, and plant operation).

MIT's existence as a first rate university is in no small way due to the Special Labs which provide an additional source of knowledge and realistic training

THE TECH

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The Tech announces the resignation of Peter White '72 from the Board of Directors of Volume 90. Mr. White, who held the title of Night Editor, resigned as a consequence of his recent election to the office of president of the Class of 1972. The Board and staff of The Tech wish Mr. White and the Class of 1972 the best of luck.

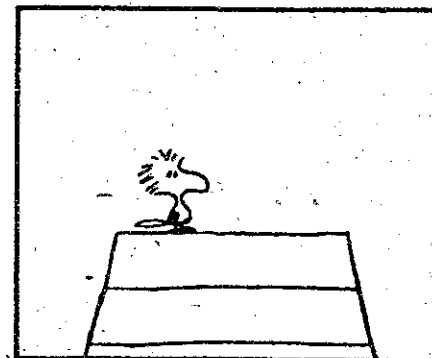
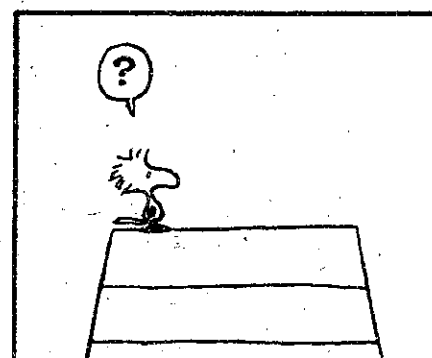
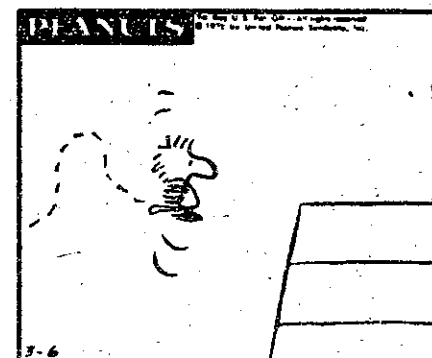
that has and can continue to benefit students, employees, and faculty.

If it is important for MIT and the faculty to have a say in the guidance of the Special Labs, then it is important for the Special Labs to remain as part of MIT.

Your vote not only directly affects your own welfare, but also the ten thousand members of the MIT community and their families.

Research, Development and Technical Employees' Union

There will be a joint meeting of the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee and the Corporation today at 2:00 PM in the Schell Room. Discussion will center around the Simplex property. The public is invited to attend.



Peanuts appears daily in the Boston Herald Traveler

Director challenged on recruiting policy

(Continued from page 1)

his comrades that the OCS representative had, indeed, departed, but he noted that men from United Fruit and GE were still inside.

This announcement precipitated the SMC withdrawal, and the 30 remaining students opted to continue with their plans for a non-obstrusive sit-in. Through Weatherall, they tried to force a meeting with the man from United Fruit, but without success. The demonstration degenerated into discussion groups, while one heckler pestered the SDS by firing a cap gun and complaining about radical rhetoric and bullshit.

Neutral?

The leftists entered into one significant exchange with Weatherall. Asked for his opinion, the director replied that "you cannot draw a line between different recruiters. Any organization which is legal can recruit." SDS argued that Weatherall's reply underlined the fallaciousness of MIT's claims to neutrality. Clearly, they argued, the government would not offer its sanction to the Vietcong. By its stand, then, the Institute had given support to the US effort against the NLF.

Action plans

The action was planned at a meeting Monday night by less than 50 people. Sponsored by MITSDS and SMC, the meeting considered several possible tactics, ranging from a militant action to a rally. The idea of a militant action received little support: most of the hour and a half was spent discussing the best place for a demonstration/picket line.

Confront vs. build

The issue addressed by most of those present was whether it was more important to confront the recruiter or to build support for the movement. This was reflected by disagreement on the best location for the demonstration. Since it was felt that any demonstration in the area of E19 would not be very visible,

and would contribute little to the growth of the movement, a building seven rally was planned, to be followed by an indoor, non-obstrusive sit-in.

Several of the radicals were concerned about the poor attendance at the meeting; at least one suggested that, in view of the lack of interest, it might not be a good idea to have any demonstration at all. Another student stated that he had found out that there were actually very few interviews scheduled, and most of those were either right-wingers who wanted to confront demonstrators or radicals who wanted to confront the recruiter.

Past actions

The army OCS recruiter has been the target of leftist actions for the past few years. Last spring, the Resistance plans for a demonstration were shattered when the army recruiter, claiming he had to remain on his base to supervise preparations for inspections, bowed out. In 1968, about 50 students staged a sit-in outside the placement office.

UCS goals remain unclear

News Analysis by Joe Kashi

Although rallying support for the new anti-ABM fight in Congress was the immediate objective of UCS's March 4th activities, the Union of Concerned Scientists' long-range goals and tactics in the struggle to halt the arms race are much less certain.

While UCS has concerned itself with many aspects of scientists' social responsibility, it is likely that the group will concentrate on two fields: environment and the arms race. Environment, though, is now a popular issue. Scientists will probably do less lobbying for ecological vigilance but be called more frequently to advise already converted politicians. Once ecology loses its glamor as an issue, as it eventually must, they will be charged with maintaining pre-

"monomania", carrying out programs without ever thinking about their consequences to complicated systems such as the environment. For example, he said, we develop nerve gases for which there is no real military need. When we finally decide to rid ourselves of these ghly toxic agents through the ratification of the Geneva Protocol outlawing them, we interpret it in such a way as to make it all meaningless.

The U.S. specifically excluded defoliants and harassin gases that it uses in Vietnam from ban. However, McCarthy said, there is evidence that the defoliants we use there have resulted in many deformed births, and that the harassing gases we use are fatal in large doses. At this moment, the U.S. and Canada are using the corcinogenic defoliant, 2,4,5-T, to defoliate a strip along the American-Canadian border. "It's environmental warfare."

"If you were Nixon"

During the Wednesday morning session, Senator Clark asked

sent momentum after political pressure for pollution control declines.

Arms control is a far less certain field at the moment. Scientists will have to exercise great organizational and public relations efforts nationally if they are to effectively educate the public on arms control and mold public opinion. March 4th is but a start in this direction. At the same time, intense lobbying efforts can be mounted to provide policy-makers with detailed information about the arms race, and hopefully change the present benign feelings toward excessive military expenditures.

Another feasible short term effort which could conceivably help agreement at the SALT talks is passage of the Brooke anti-MIRV amendment. The



Panelists General E.L. Burns of Canada, Prof. Matthew Meselson of Harvard, and Prof. Philip Morrison spoke in Kresge, Wednesday.

Photo by Harold Federow

the panelists what they would do to further disarmament if they were President Nixon. Leonard Rodberg of the Institute for Policy Studies said that the U.S. should rid itself of land-based Minuteman missiles, transfer 3 billion dollars of defense research money to social

science research and depend upon the Polaris submarines to maintain our deterrent.

George Rathjens, Professor of Political Science, said that we should have hope but not confidence in the SALT talks. Further, he said we should initiate more unilateral decisions to defuse that arms race and wait and see what long-term response we receive from other powers before beginning new rounds of arms deployment.

Marvin Goldberger, Professor of Physics at Princeton, said that we must talk. We must talk to the Russians, to the Chinese.

COMPUTER COUNT GOES POORLY

(Continued from page 1)

and tenure decisions, and a desire for co-ed housing and an increased range of living group alternatives.

The Election

An innovation for this year's election was to tabulate the ballots by computer. The computer tabulation for UAP showed E and E ahead of Dresser-Bovarnick by 55 votes on the third ballot, but 60 cards did not register in the computer tabulation because they were either incorrectly punched or not punched at all.

This situation prompted John Gunther, '72, who was working on the tabulation, to request a hand recount, which was made. The results of this hand count were announced at 1:00 am and are considered the official results.

The problems with the computer tabulation began when the pre-punched ballot cards would not be accepted by the sorter. They were then duplicated on an IBM 360 and started through the sorter. Next the tabulation crew was forced to leave the sorter in the computation center and had to take the cards to a machine in Building E19.

Kryzwicki felt that publicity efforts for this year's election might have been improved, and suggests that new publicity approaches be looked into for next year's election. Another practice instituted this year was to have the candidates supply the poll workers.

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Students plan 'live-in' to hit war research

Beginning Monday morning, the lobby of building seven will be the location of a live-in billed as a protest against MIT's war research and the secrecy surrounding new contract proposals at the special labs.

Organizers of the "People's Lobby" emphasized that their action is not the work of SACC, RLSDS, MITSDS, Weathermen, SMC, or any other radical group. No secret tactics meetings are planned—all decisions will be the result of votes taken among those participating.

Leaflets distributed Wednesday evening urged students to "eat, sleep, tool, dance, sing, and

live" in the lobby for as long as they wish. "It is an opportunity to explore new styles of life while rejecting our programmed existence."

How long will the protest last? One organizer of the rally, contacted yesterday by *The Tech*, emphasized that the rally, duration would hinge on the spirit and interest of those involved, but "certainly it will last through the trespass trials Tuesday and the faculty meeting Wednesday."

Sympathizers are urged to bring "guitars, kazoos, mattresses, blankets, friends, your ideas, and a voice."

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Announcements.

* The Eastern Regional Conference on Science and Technology for Public Programs will meet at MIT on April 2-3, 1970. The conference will be addressed by many famous scientists and public figures, including Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. The conference will take up the topics of Air and Water Pollution, Planning and Management, Transportation, Housing, Crime Control, Health Services, Education, and Fire Prevention, among others.

* There will be a seminar on March 10, 1970 at 3:00 pm in room 10-250 on the topic of Public Policy and Electric Power. Philip Sporn, former President of American Electric Power Service Corp., will speak on "Options on the Way into the Future."

* Nominations for the Goodwin Medalist are now being accepted by the Dean of the Graduate School. Please submit the names of any candidates to Dean Irwin W. Sizer, Room 3-143, before March 30, 1970. These nominations may be made by any student or faculty member. Faculty nominations should be submitted through the head of the nominee's department of appointment; student nominations should be submitted through the Undergraduate Association (for undergraduates) or the Graduate Student Council (for graduate students). The Goodwin Medal is awarded in recognition of conspicuously effective teaching by a graduate student who is either a Teaching Assistant or an Instructor.

* U. S. College Sponsored Programs Abroad - Summer 1970. A list of over 200 summer study programs throughout the world, published by the Institute of International Education, is now available for consultation at the office of the Foreign Study Advisor, Dean Harold L. Hazen, Room 1-207. Most announced application deadlines are imminent, so prompt action is essential for anyone interested.

* Secretaries or typists sympathetic to the cause and willing to invest two to three hours within the next two weeks: eight to ten volunteers are needed to transcribe (for immediate publication) the tapes from the March 3 and 4 Union of Concerned Scientists program on the Arms Race. Contact Prof. T. Sheridan, Room 1-110, MIT x2228.

* Homosexuals Intransigent! of the City University of New York will hold a gay mixer on Saturday, March 14, from 9 pm to 1 am in the Grand Ballroom of the Finley Student Center of The City College, at 133rd Street and Convent Avenue in Manhattan. HI! hopes to fill this 480-capacity hall with gay students of both sexes from colleges throughout the northeast. Tickets will cost \$1 in advance or \$1.50 at the door, and can be ordered through HI!'s president, Craig Schoonmaker, 127 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. 10024.

UCS PLANS FORUM ON D-LAB'S FUTURE

UCS will hold an open meeting Monday March 9th to begin discussion of the various proposals about the disposition of the Draper Labs.

Next Wednesday's faculty meeting will discuss these resolutions more formally and probably vote on whether to retain the labs, convert them to non-military research, or ask MIT to divest itself completely of the controversial laboratories.

Several UCS members have said that one of the reasons for the meeting is to allow people who support differing actions for similar reasons to reach agreement. For example, some are calling for divestment so that MIT will no longer be associated with military research, while others are asking for retention so that the labs might be converted.

Speakers at the meeting will include Professor Bernard Feld, VIII, Professor Philip Morrison, VIII, Professor Ascher Shapiro, II, Professor Thomas Sheridan, II, and Professor Wallace Vander Velde, XVI.

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I LIVE IN FEAR 8:05 Sat/Sun 4:20

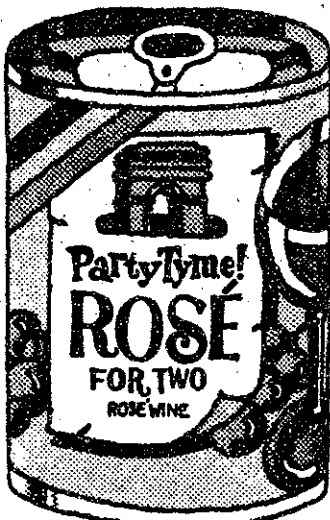
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MIT ponders GM question

By Bob Dennis

A group of students has begun a drive aimed at persuading the MIT Corporation to support auto safety crusader Ralph Nader's proxy fight against the management of General Motors.

Nader's major resolutions being presented to the GM stockholders include adding three public representatives to GM's Board of Directors (currently numbering 24), and changing the GM charter to prevent the corporation from engaging in operations that are "detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the citizens of the United States."

"The Campaign to Make General Motors Responsible" (as Nader and his group of Washington lawyers have named their cause) also propose setting up a "shareholder's committee" to study GM's impact on the country. This committee would assess the efforts of the nation's largest corporation at producing pollution-free engines and safe cars,

its effect on national transportation policy, and the general manner in which it utilizes its formidable economic power.

The drive to win MIT's support will begin this afternoon when the students hope to address the subject to the meeting of the Corporation and the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee. The student advocates, including Finboard Chairman Jeff Gale, hope that many students will attend this open meeting at 2 pm in the Schell Room (E52-412).

MIT, one of GM's 1.4 million shareholders, is believed to own about 300,000 GM shares. This figure represents about one tenth of one per cent of the total GM common stock. Nader's supporters believe that an affirmative action by the Institute would create a trend of national significance.

Newly-elected UAP Wells Eddleman '71 spoke to Corporation Chairman James R. Killian on the GM issue yesterday after-

noon. Eddleman reported that Dr. Killian expressed a generally open mind on the issue. The UAP believes that the Executive Committee of the Corporation has the power to make a decision on the subject for the entire Corporation.

Harvard Movement

A similar movement has begun up the river in an effort to sway Harvard University's 287,000 shares. The Harvard Crimson reports that Harvard Treasurer George F. Bennett is initially skeptical of the idea.

"My offhand view is that GM has done a good job for the public, the stockholders, and the employees," Bennett asserted. "I'd have to see some pretty persuasive evidence to make me vote against the management."

The Harvard Treasurer added, "What we're interested in in GM — for investment, income and practical value — is a management that is excellent. Just as we want excellence in education, we want excellent investments."



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The question of tenure

Corrections

Before Wood became chairman of the newly created Political Science Department in 1965 a junior faculty, including Fein, Saloma, and Johnson, had been added to the Political Science division of the Department of Economics and Social Science.

There is no "policy" against appointing MIT PhD's in political science directly to the faculty on graduation. However, because of the national competition for all positions, it occurs infrequently and rarely exceeds a single contract.

By Edward Grossman

This is the third in a series of articles concerning tenure in the Political Science Department. It represents only the author's perspectives on tenure and not necessarily those of The Tech.

III. Tenure in Political Science — A Personal Perspective

I believe tenure to be merely a peculiar economic characteristic of the university; by no means is it a definitive or unique characteristic. Indeed, as one cannot properly view the takeover of the President's Office in isolation from the national Movement, one cannot discuss the development and changes in tenure without discussing the history of the university system. However, with brevity and directness in mind, I limit myself to showing how two developments have radically changed the basis of tenure. These two developments are the change of academic emphasis from an oral to a written medium and the merger of the university and society. Some of the ideas contained in this article have been borrowed from Nisbet's "The Permanent Professors: A Modest

Proposal" and Hexter's "Publish or Perish," both in *Public Interest*.

The "traditional" university could most graphically be described as an ivory tower in which wizened, otherworldly professors tried by word of mouth (i.e. primarily verbal means) to instill the body and spirit of the classics in the often uncomprehending minds of students. Their studies and discussions were characteristically "academic," i.e. unimportant, to the concrete concerns of the surrounding society. This is not to lessen the value of the university to society; it is just to say that there was a mutual separation of the university and society, of the academic and the economic (so to speak). The university of this time was a community unto itself.

Because the university represented a distinct way of life involving intense intellectual involvement, prospective professorial candidates had a long and narrow road of training (specialization) ahead of them before they could enter the hallowed halls. This path sacrificed alternative careers with money, fame, and power. Tenure was instituted to make the academic pursuit economically secure. Tenure was also an acceptance by a community of men of another man; it was an extension of "citizenship" for the welfare of the community as well as the security of the professor.

So, tenure decisions at this time were based upon a professor's contribution to and integration into his academic community; this reflected both the interest he took in his teaching and his personal relationship to the other professors in that com-

munity. Since such communities were small and tightly-knit, integration of new members occurred either soon after arrival or not at all; so, the tenure decision was probably more consensual, more a matter of compatibility than a "rejection" of one professor in favor of another.

However, the academic communication-network expanded beyond the individual college when the writing of a professor at one end of a continent could reach and inspire students at the other end during his lifetime. The frequency and ease of this communication increased radically through breakthroughs in communications (and transportation) technology; particularly notable were the developments of academic (and professional) journals and paperbacks. A professor's name became associated less with his "liquid" assets (i.e. lecturing and teaching — oral — prowess) at a particular university and more with his "solid" assets (i.e. books and writings) in his specialty. A national publications market removed the barriers separating universities; with this increased interaction among professors on a regional and national level, individual universities became homes within a national "academic community." This development might be viewed as an increase in *horizontal mobility* or the establishment of a national (vs. local) marketplace for academic ideas and talents.

Meanwhile, American universities had received the aid and encouragement of both business and government; MIT for instance, was established under the Land-Grant Act of 1862. In time of national emergency, these same universities willingly removed their academic garb and contributed significantly to the solution of these crises. Indeed, the help of a collegiate "brain-trust" in extricating the nation from a Depression is evidence of this; the development of the atomic bomb by university professors was conclusive proof of their worth. By the end of World War II, both government and business recognized the value of traditional, "academic" professors outside their classrooms and were willing to pay well for their skills in non-academic matters.

This development meant greater *vertical mobility* for professors than ever before and freed them from their traditional dependence on academia.

These two developments shattered the relative isolationism of the universities that had characterized their existence for centuries. A professor now competes on an open market across the nation for jobs in corporate bodies, including universities. Because of this, his "success" significantly relates to his achievements and competence in his specific professional area rather than his performance as a teacher. The ethos of these men is no longer Scholasticism and teaching, but professionalism and careerism.

In short, as the professorial outlook has changed, the historical justification for tenure has disappeared. Professors have acquired the economic mobility and flexibility, the absence of which tenure was intended as a compensation; a professor's affiliation with a particular university has become more transient than communal.

However, tenure has taken on new meanings. As a professor is awarded tenure by peers in his field (i.e. by the department within his university) on the basis of the worth to the profession of his research (as usually revealed in his publications) tenure is a sign of status as a professional. The possibility of ultimately receiving tenure at a major university can induce junior faculty members to stay on; the status of appointment to such a prestigious post is an inducement to remain. However, because professors often are offered tenure at several universities concurrently, the professor may feel little affiliation with the particular school he chooses. For example, in 1968 two tenured political science professors were asked by their department either to return from leave to teach or to resign; both chose to leave.

Furthermore, universities use tenure as a quality control device to insure that their staff is of the highest caliber. In this sense, tenure represents a "local licensing" procedure in higher education, which has been notable in its (e.g. AAUP's) refusal to even consider the problem of licensing in the professions. Tenure might best be seen as a pass/fail grading system for the cream of academia. However, as with grades, once tenure has been awarded, the university loses most of its leverage on a professor's performance. As tenure is a discriminatory-rewards system, people can argue pro-and-con the need for such a system, the validity of choosing particular differentiating standards and the reliability of these criteria.

Alternatively, some state that tenure is necessary for the pres-

ervation of "academic freedom." However, academic freedom is an attribute of the whole university — of students and junior faculty as well as tenured faculty. Others might even consider tenure as a threat to academic freedom as it often has been used (in the same manner as grades) to reward conformity and specialization and punish creativity and diversity; Nisbet writes, "Its [tenure's] crime is not its cost in dollars but in creativity." However, tenure could be used to reward this creativity. If tenure were eliminated, the staff would have more freedom, but this does not mean that they would be more creative than at present. Scholarly creativity is a characteristic of the individual, independent of his contractual circumstances.

What I think disturbs students most about tenure is the ignoring of "teaching ability" as a criterion in tenure decisions. One of the reasons (rationalizations?) why "teaching ability" has been seemingly ignored by the departments is the difficulty and ambiguity of defining and applying this standard (this seems a particularly difficult task for behavioralists). Hexter raises the question: on the basis of "teaching ability" alone, *ceteris paribus*, should a university give tenure to (or value more highly) the excellent lecturer who is a poor seminar leader or to the poor lecturer who is an excellent seminar leader? It is far simpler, and more in their area of expertise, for the faculty to rationalize that research publications have intrinsic, educational value for students in the field, and, considering that most learning today is done (or should be done) by reading, that the publication of a major work represents great "teaching ability" to a large, national student audience.

The Political Science Department investigated the teaching prowess of Fein, Johnson, and Saloma; its ambiguous and undifferentiable results only confirm those observations. If students wish to modify the present criteria of tenure, they face the procedural difficulty of discovering fair and standard measures of differentiating good teachers from bad teachers. Of course, the near impossibility of reaching any consensus as to "what is a good teacher?" will limit their success; however, the faculty at this time seems amenable to new approaches. Yet, the fruitlessness of this strategy at present should not be underestimated.

Because tenure is not an academic (i.e. unimportant) issue for students today — as evidenced by refusals of tenure precipitating campus unrest across the nation — I have decided to add to this series a fourth article describing possible strategies and tactics of changing the present system.

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Montreal ruggers will visit Tech March 23

By Don Arkin

The spring version of the MIT Rugby Club is already out and practicing on Briggs Field but there are still plenty of openings for anyone interested in playing. The club has again scheduled games for three squads each weekend.

Practices are Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5:30. When the weather is nice, the team frolics in the snow under the lights on Briggs Field. Otherwise, the practices are in Rockwell Cage. If you have any questions, call Charlie Finn at x3312 or come to the rear equipment desk in DuPont around 5:30 on practice days.

Montreal heads schedule

The schedule begins March 28 when the Montreal Rugby Club visits MIT for several days of play. After that, the club will play every Saturday until May 23 against all the top teams in

New England. The highlights of the season will be the annual seven-a-side tournament held by the Harvard Business School on May 2. Teams come to this tournament from all over the east coast and Canada. Last year Tech's first team placed fifth.

A week later, May 9 and 10, the University of Massachusetts will host the first annual New England Championship Tournament. Over 20 top teams from New England are entered in this single elimination tournament. Tech is seeded fourth on the basis of its fine fall season. Seeded ahead of MIT are the Boston Rugby Club, Yale, and Brown.

The season will end with a match against the Mystic Rugby Club, the only team which defeated Tech during the fall season. The ruggers will be about to avenge that 9-8 debacle. So, if you are interested in fun, glory, and parties, come out for rugby.

Tech gymnasts edge Yale

By Gregg Oppenheimer

Saturday, February 28, in the last dual meet of the season, and in front of a record crowd, the MIT gymnastic team tackled the Yale team and came out on top with a score of 114.70 to Yale's 105.25. Tech won five out of the six events, with first place honors going to Dave Beck in Floor Exercise (7.6), Tom Hafer on Rings (8.7), Dick Hood in Long Horse Vaulting (8.65), and Ken Gerber on Parallel Bars (7.55).

First place in all-around competition went to MIT co-captain Dick Hood, with 35.7 points. Co-captain Ken Gerber took fourth in all-around with a score of 19.3 on three events.

MIT's Long Horse Vaulters had a spectacular day, capturing first through fourth places in their event. (Hood, 8.65; Bocek, 8.5; Daub, 8.35; Wahl, 8.05). Other outstanding performances



Co-captain Ken Gerber '70 performs a difficult front lever on the rings with perfect form in a meet against Yale on Saturday. Tech won the meet 114-104.

were given by Paul Bayer (5.3) and Danny Bocek (6.6) coming in second behind Beck in Floor Exercise.

The Tech squad now prepares for its final competition of the season, the New England Championships, which will be held at Lowell Tech on March 14.

TC, CP skaters favored

The regular hockey season is now over with the playoffs set to begin tonight. There are a few playoff games scheduled for Thursday which are to deter-

mine the bottom spots for the playoffs. The top twelve seeds have been determined, however.

TC 'A' is seeded first on the basis of their first place finish in

A league's Division 1. Second slot goes to CP, the winners of Division 2. Next comes the LCA squad which was second to TC. Fourth through sixth positions are held by TDC, KS, and Burton House 'A'. Seventh through twelfth are East Campus 'A', SPE, and Bexley House. The next several places are being determined by playoff matches.

TC clinched their first place by beating LCA in an overtime thriller in the last game of the season. TC had had an edge in play through most of the game but the fantastic goal-tending of LCA's Rod Ried prevented a score. TC finally grabbed a 1-0 lead early in the third period on a goal by Stu Johnosn. This held until the final buzzer when Mike Oliver scored for LCA tying the score. TC protested that the score had come too late, but the game went into sudden death overtime. After a minute and a half of play, Joe Runkle scored TC's second goal and the game was over.

Volleyball starts

The volleyball season began on Monday and five A league games have already been played. Defending champions Persians had little trouble defeating TDC 'A' 15-3 and 15-4. Runner-up Economics won by forfeit. PBE 'A' rallied to beat Burton '3A' 14-16, 15-11 and 15-12. The Baker Yacht Club also came from behind to down Burton '5A' 11-15, 15-1, and 15-7. PSK easily defeated LCA 15-0 and 15-7.

The outdoor track season will begin for both varsity and freshmen on Monday, March 16 at 5 pm, in Rockwell Cage. All candidates for the teams should see Coaches Art Farnham or Gordon Kelly right away and draw equipment for the preliminary workouts.

Racquetmen end year by topping Trinity, 7-2



Captain Bob McKinley '70 returns a backhand shot in early action against his Trinity opponent. Both McKinley and the team won.

Photo by Gary Ezzell

The varsity squash team ended their season with a rousing victory over Trinity to cap off a generally disappointing season with a two game winning streak. The win was especially welcome as it avenged an earlier 6-3 defeat at the hands of Trinity only a week and a half ago.

Tech swept through the first six matches without a loss. Captain Bob McKinley '70 had little trouble disposing of Trinity's number one man by a 3-1 score. Manny Weiss '70, at number two, had even less trouble as he was victorious in three straight games. Colbery Reisz also had an easy time as he beat Trinity's number three man 3-1.

Trinity attempted a counter-attack at positions five and six as both Trinity racquetmen led their Tech opponents 2-1. However both Bob Rodgers '72 and Phil Hammond '72 played some beautiful squash in staging comeback rallies. Each won his

match, 3-2. Jon Fricker '70 continued Tech's winning ways as he beat his opponent 3-2. Tech's only losses came at positions seven and eight where Irv Asher '70 and Rod Walker '70 were defeated. Skip Perkins '70 picked up the final win for Tech at the number nine position by blanking his opponent 3-0.

This gives Tech a final season's record of 5 wins against 10 losses, with the only event left on the schedule being the Nationals this weekend at Princeton.



It's a shot on goal in IM hockey action. The playoffs start today with TC first seeded.

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